# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,584—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

**To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.***

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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**To Subscribers Up-country.**

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|---|---|---|---|
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### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

6 Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... 2 8
Third do. ..... 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 Tons, on SATURDAY, 9th August, 1879, at 8 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 830 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 135

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively, Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th August, 1879.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 | Including Wine |
| Suez | 260 | 220 | 60 | |
| Port Said | 280 | 240 | 90 | |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 | Without food. |
| Naples | 520 | 340 | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 560 | 340 | 140 | |
| Genoa | 560 | 340 | 140 | |
| Marseilles | 580 | 340 | 145 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street

Bombay, April, 1879.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 23rd August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

### HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN VERRIL.
BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THIS Steamer will sail from BOMBAY to DUNKIRK about the 12th August (weather permitting.) Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 280 | Rs. 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | „ 275 | „ 195 | „ 143 0 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 255 | „ 131 0 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 240 | „ 122 0 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 130 | „ 66 8 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

### THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at:

| | Via Calais. | Via Ostende. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class, Trieste to London | £12-8 | £11-18 |
| Second Class, Trieste to Cologne | £9-19 | £9-14 |
| First Class, Cologne to London | | |

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) NEPAUL | 3836 | 600 | J. S. Murray | 8th Aug. |
| — SURAT | 3141 | 550 | W. E. Breeze | 15th do. |
| (a) AUSTRALIA | 3663 | 600 | G. F. Cates | 22nd do. |
| (a) BANGALORE | 2242 | 450 | C. Fraser | 29th do. |
| (a) POONAH | 3130 | 550 | J. Orman | 5th Sept. |
| — VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | G. G Ferris | 12th do. |
| (a) PEKIN | 3777 | 600 | W. Woolcott | 19th do. |

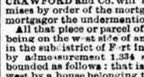
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | G. Lee | 18th Aug. |
| GWALIOR | 2732 | 450 | J. C. Babot | 1st Sept. |
| ANCONA | 3200 | 600 | E. G. Stead | 15th do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 3263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 15th Aug. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 12th Sept. |
| ASSAM | 3832 | 560 | N. Stewart | 10th Oct. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

### QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums | In 1870 | £139,808 |
| after deducting | „ 1873 | £295,149 |
| Re-insurances | „ 1877 | £450,883 |

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th August, submit to Public Auction, on the premises at 4 P.M., if not previously disposed of, the undermentioned valuable landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 2nd day of June, 1869, and executed by Mr. Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house and tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 301, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 149, and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards and fourteen links of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the first Parsee Wadi Gully, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white ground prints.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Office.

2 draught mules.

SALE of valuable landed and house property in Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, comprising a large and substantial house with very spacious and commodious Godowns behind it.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the west side of and fronting the Nesbit Lane or Road, in the sub-district of Fort in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,334 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north and west by a house belonging to Mrs. Rose and now the property of the legal representatives of the late Venackrao Juggonathjee Bunkeree, on or towards the south by the house now belonging to the representatives of Dadabhoy Limjee, and on or towards the east by the said road or lane, or howsoever the same hereditaments are abutted or bounded together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 102, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co and others and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdass and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford and Bovey, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1879.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport,

Rs. 225 Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PERFECT
HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

*For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.*

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensure a rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED, a thoroughly qualified STEADY MAN for ERECTION of GIRDERS. Employment for about 6 months. Salary Rs. 200 per month. Copies required of Testimonial from last employer. Apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Sindia Neemuch State Railway, Neemuch, Central India.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Rev. O. W. PARK in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, this FRIDAY EVENING at 8-30 o'clock.

SUBJECT—Is there to be a Universal Religion?

All are invited. ADMISSION—FREE.

Bombay, 8th August 1879.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS COMPANY s. Tardeo, which was first started in Bombay by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, and which was in the hands of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, Solicitor, is now taken up by his Creditor, Mr. SEWLALL MOTTYLALL, have commenced to work the Mill from the 4th instant, in the name of SEWLALL MOTIYLALL SPINNING MILLS.

Bombay, 5th August 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the RIGHT of COLLECTING FAIR GROUND and FEEDING FEES from the Cattle Dealers and to supply Fodder, &c., to the animals brought for sale or slaughter at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for a period of not less than 1 year or more than 3 years, commencing from 1st January, 1880, will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on the 10th August, 1879.

Particulars and conditions of the contract can be had on application at this Office, the Crawford Market Office, and at the Slaughter Houses, Bandora.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th August 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP which has hitherto been carried on by AUGUSTUS FREDERICK MORRIS and JOHN SINCLAIR PIRRIE, under the Firm of FRASER and MILLER, in the business of Engineers and Iron Founders, at the Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

A. F. MORRIS,
JOHN SINCLAIR PIRRIE,

Bombay, 31st July 1879.

WITH reference to the above, the business will in future be carried on under the same name by the said JOHN SINCLAIR PIRRIE alone, who will RECEIVE all the OUTSTANDINGS and PAY all the LIABILITIES of the Firm.

J. SINCLAIR PIRRIE,

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 31st July 1879.

*NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.*

*ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.*

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Original bottles, with measure and directions for use | Rs. 3 0 | Rs. 3 |

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Per bottle | Rs. 2-0 | 2-4 |
| „ double size | „ 3-8 | 4-0 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MR. JOSE FERREIRA DE ROZARIO is requested to CALL OVER at the Office of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. Bombay, 8th August 1879.

PEA SOUP, Prawn Cutlets, Lamb Chops, Pork Sausages, Beefsteaks, Vegetables, etc., TO-DAY Tiffin, Re. 1; Dinner, 1-8. TEMPLE BAR.

FOR SALE, a Surat MILCH COW, Calf 5 weeks old. Apply C. S., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, 64 Woollen UNDERSUITS, each comprising a Cap, Guernsey and Drawers and 3 pairs Socks, price Rs. 20 per suit. TICKELL and Co., Church Lane.

TASMANIA JAMS and TART FRUITS, quite fresh; also AUSTRALIAN MUTTON and BEEF. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

AN English-made BUGGY FOR SALE cheap; quite new. Apply to A. MURCOTT, 25, Apollo Street Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN MARE, BUGGY and HARNESS complete FOR SALE, Price Rs. 550, or if separately Rs. 300 each. Apply to J. M., care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FINE BREAD (made by Machinery,) 8 lbs. per Rupee. RATION BREAD, 10 lbs. per Rupee. J. PEARSE.

## OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

*Samples sent on application.*

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## LADIES' CUT AND MADE IN CORRECT TASTE.

SHETLAND HOMESPUN
LIGHT CHEVIOTS
NAVY SERGE.

## ULSTERS, WITH HAT TO MATCH.

*CASH DISCOUNT.*—2 *Annas in the Rupee.*

RS. 50.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

## KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

EMPLOYED with unvarying success throughout the Bombay Presidency, much superior to Chlorodyne and other Narcotic preparations; should be in the hands of every District Officer; is thoroughly reliable, and equally suited to young and old. Directions in English, Marathi, and Hindustani.

| | |
|---|---|
| Per two-ounce phial | Rs. 1 0 |
| Per dozen phials | „ 10 0 |

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

## THORPE & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, HATTERS, GLOVERS.

SHIRT MAKERS.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

CLOTHIERS TO THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

CIVIL, NAVAL, MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

## BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE HOT SEASON.

WE have now in hand a large stock of goods specially adapted for wear during the very hot weather.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thin Gauze Banians (absorbing), from | 2 8 | each |
| „ Lisle Thread Socks, from | 15 0 | doz. |
| Fine Cotton Socks, from | 8 8 | „ |
| Very fine Balbriggan Sock embroidered (speciality) | 28 8 | doz. |
| Thin soft Merino Socks from | 23 0 | doz. |
| Ladies Lisle Thread Hose from | 18 8 | doz. |

SHIRTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "The Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with collar attached | 6 8 | each |
| French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with collar attached | 5 0 | „ |
| Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs | 5 8 | „ |

SLEEPING SUITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "The Zephyr Cloth" | 11 0 | each |
| Oxford | 11 0 | „ |
| Cambric | 7 8 | „ |
| Silk and Wool | 19 0 | „ |
| All silk (a great luxury) | 25 0 | „ |

SCARFS AND TIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linen Pin Scarf new shades, just arrived | 1 8 | each |
| Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from | 5 0 | doz. |
| Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spot | 2 8 | each |

HAT DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pith Helmets, new shape | 6 8 | |
| Drill on Cork Helmets | 8 8 | |
| Large Pith Topees from | 6 8 | |
| Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen | 15 0 | |
| Andree's Terai Hat | 18 8 | |
| Tweed Hats, new shapes | 5 0 | |
| Felt Hats, in all the new shapes | 9 8 | |
| Fine Muslin Puggrees | 2 0 | |
| Sun Umbrellas white cotton (lined) | 5 8 | |
| Buff Alpaca „ | 7 8 | |
| White Umbrella covers | 2 8 | |

LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, &c., &c. Made expressly for hot weather wear in India.

**Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.**

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd. | Rs. | 17 |
| St. Emilion do. do. do. | „ | 220 |
| St. Julien do. do. do. | „ | 275 |
| Medoc per dozen quarts | „ | 10 |
| St. Julien do. | „ | 18 |
| Margaux do. | „ | 30 |

BRANDY IN CASES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cognac Vieux per dozen | Rs. | 10 |
| Cognac Champagne do. | „ | 32 |

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
DE ST. MARCEAUX RHEIMS.
Per doz. case Qts... Rs. 40-0 Credit.
Do. do. .. „ 38-4 Cash.

APPLY TO SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the 1st July last Mr. JOHN GOTTFRIED SIGG RETIRED from our Firm carried on under the style of VOLKART BROTHERS at Winterthur, in Switzerland, at Bombay, Karrachee, Cochin, Tellicherry, and Colombo, and under the style of VOLKART BROTHERS, London Agency, at No. 8, Leadenhall Street, London, and that Mr. THEODOR REINHART has from the same day been ADMITTED a PARTNER therein.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th August 1879.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

ON and after this date the business of this Society will be conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications should be abdressed.

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

Bombay, 28th July 1879.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S.S. MONGOLIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

WE have a very great variety of these useful articles in stock, and at every price from the least expensive and simple, to the costly and most elaborate. Of late, patterns generally have much improved; and, as regards Gentlemen's Pencil Cases, compactness and strength have been much more studied than ornamentation. Some very novel and fanciful designs have lately been produced for Ladies' Chatelaines. Our illustrations cover a very wide range, and include every variety of Pen and Pencil Case now in fashion. With a Gold Pencil Case we invariably present a box of leads suitable for it. Many of the Silver ones contain a reservoir filled with leads. Morocco Cases to hold good pencil cases can be supplied at a small charge.

All Pen and Pencil Cases sold by us either bear our own name, or those of well-known makers. This will be a sufficient guarantee of their quality.

GOLD PENCIL CASES,
PLAIN DEAD GOLD,
Rs. 14, 22, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75.
ENGINE TURNED.
Rs. 14, 22, 25, 35, 45, 50 and 55.
FLUTED.
Rs. 10, 14, 22, 40 and 85.
ENGRAVED.
Rs. 16, 22, 25, 32, 36 and 65.
ENAMELLED OR SET WITH GEMS.
From Rs. 70 to 140.
IVORY CROSS PENCIL CASE.
Silver Mounts. Rs. 5.
Gold Mounts. Rs. 12
BRASS HEADED NAIL PENCIL CASE.
In solid Silver, Rs. 8.
PERPETUAL CALENDAR PENCIL CASE.
With double action movement. It merely requires a turn to adjust it once a

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH AUGUST, 1879.

Our various markets were closed for the Cocoanut holidays from last Mail day until the 5th instant, so that our report this week only deals with three days' transactions, and these have been most limited in extent. Shipping operations have been materially retarded by the boisterous state of the weather, and this tends to augment the dulness in Exports, although the main cause of the depression, as regards Cotton, lies in the adverse advices from Home, to which in the case of Cereals we must add the paucity of available supplies. Imports of all kinds continue dull. Money is easy; Government Paper steady; Shares quiet; Sterling Exchange firm; Freights depressed.

Crop prospects have been further improved during the week, by continuous rains, which have extended over the entire Presidency, and with scarcely an exception the reports from the districts are all that could be desired; in fact, with anything like average weather during the remainder of the season the early Grain and Cotton crops promise to be the best we have had for years. The more distant future may therefore be looked forward to with some degree of confidence, although, as a legacy of previous adverse seasons, we have probably still to face three or four months of extreme dulness.

One of the leading features of the week, from a commercial point of view, was the annual meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay held yesterday afternoon. After some criticism of the transactions which led to the losses incurred through the failure of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and Nursey Kessowjee and Co., the directors' report was passed and confirmed.

The failure has been announced of Messrs. George Wall and Co., of Colombo, merchants and Coffee Estate agents. Nothing is known here as to their liabilities, but they will probably be large, as their business was on an extensive scale, and they had until lately enjoyed good credit. From the accounts which reach us here of the depreciation of Coffee property and the general depressed state of trade in Ceylon, it would be no matter for surprise if this is not the last of similar disasters in the Island; and there can be no doubt that the state of affairs has a good deal to do with the position which the shares of some of the Indian Banks now hold in the London Market. Orientals we see are now down to £14, a decline of £2 per share on the fortnight.

MONEY.—The market continues to tend in favour of greater ease, although there is no quotable alteration in rates of discount. The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay showed a reduction in the Cash Balance during the week of 8½ lacs, but as this arose from further heavy withdrawals of Government Deposits, the actual trade demand being diminished by 15 lacs, the relative strength of the Bank is practically increased. The Bank's changes still stand at 6 per cent. on fixed and 7 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, but in the open market money is not worth more than 3½ to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Business for this mail opened on Tuesday at the level of our quotations for last steamer, i.e. 7 21-32d. for demand Bank and i.s. 7 27-32d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, but on Wednesday, owing to Bar Silver in London having advanced from 51¾ to 51½d., rates advanced 3-32d. The telegrams to hand this morning bring us the result of yesterday's bidding's for Council drafts in London, viz.—Rs. 19,90,000 allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 10,10,000 to Bombay at an average of i.s. 7 25-32d., tenders on both places at i.s. 7 23/32d., receiving only 6 per cent., and as this is rather better than was anticipated, the market to-day has been firm with a further recovery of 1-16d. per Rupee, making closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand i.s. 7 13-16d.; 6 months' sight i.s. 8 1-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight i.s. 8⅛; 6 months' sight i.s. 8 3-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight i.s. 8 1-16d.; 6 months' i.s. 8¾d. per Rupee.

Only a very limited business has been done either for ready or forward delivery. For the latter the Banks latterly have been willing sellers, and Bank Paper, October-November delivery, could to-day be had at 1-16d. over current quotations; while they are not willing buyers for the same time even at a difference of quite ¼d. per Rupee. At the moment, therefore, higher rates are evidently anticipated, and as we draw nearer the season of greater activity in Exports, there will doubtless be room for a considerable advance; although, with the limited business now passing, it is not probable that we shall see any important rise immediately in force.

Yesterday's quotation for Bar Silver in London is 51 5-16d. per oz., equivalent to about i.s. 7 11-16d. per Rupee.

Bar Gold is quoted here at Rs.19-3 per tola, but no transactions have taken place for export lately.

On Calcutta quotations are practically unchanged at ¼ per cent. premium for demand and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight. On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are quoted nominally at Rs. 219 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1d. per teal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Although there has not been much doing, the market on the whole remains fairly steady. Fours perhaps are not so firmly held, and during the week have receded from Rs 94½ to Rs. 94¾, but Fours-and-a-half have been firm throughout at Rs. 101 to Rs. 101¼, closing at the latter rate.

SHARES.—On the resumption of business on Tuesday a slightly better feeling was apparent, and values of Spinning and Weaving Mill shares especially were favourably affected by the improved accounts from up-country, but at the close the tone is again quieter. In *Bank* shares the only movement has been in Bank of Bombay which have advanced 1¼ per cent., closing at Rs. 663¾. Agras remain at Rs. 128, National at Rs. 108 per share. In *Press* Companies there has been no change during the week; and in *Land* Companies the only movement is in Freres, which are quoted Rs. 2 per share higher. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there are quotable changes of Rs. 50 in Alliance and Khandesh, Rs. 25 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 20 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Ooorls, and Hindustan and Rs. 5 in Oriental. Great Eastern, Manockjee Petit, and National are all Rs. 10 per share lower on the week.

PIECE GOODS.—Owing to the holidays and the continuous heavy rains, up-country buyers have operated very sparingly this week, and the clearances from the bazaar are only estimated at about 900 packages of all descriptions. Prices, however, are not quotably altered, and notwithstanding the limited ready business doing a very steady feeling is apparent amongst the dealers, the encouraging crop prospects rendering them decidedly hopeful regarding the future. Supplies for the time being are quite equal to the current demand, and as Manchester advices are not strong, there is no reason for anticipating an immediate advance in values; but in the more distant future there is every ground to look for a much more active demand accompanied by better prices.

GREY GOODS.—Of 40 inch Shirtings supplies have decreased of late, and in 8½ lb. prices are partially As. 1 per piece higher. For 44 inch there is a moderate demand at quoted rates. Of wider makes supplies are comparatively large, and prices are to a great extent nominal. Printers are weak, stocks being in excess of present requirements; and for Madapollams the enquiry is slow at about previous rates, T Cloths are dull, and Jaconets are difficult of sale, stocks being liberal. Mulls are in poor request, but of 44 inch Green Ends, supplies are light. Dhoties only meet a slow demand, and prices are nominally unchanged. *Bleached Goods* in the bazaar are not being largely dealt in, but for future arrival the dealers are more disposed to operate at about current rates. For *Dyed and Printed* and *Turkey Red* Cloths there is no improvement in the demand, and quotations are to a great extent nominal. *Local* makes do not meet a very ready sale, although the feeling is rather better. The sales during the week are estimated at about 700 packages.

TWIST.—Transactions in English Yarns this week have been comparatively small, but stocks being moderate the market is comparatively firm, and prices are well maintained. Local Yarns are steady but no higher in price.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Only a small business has been done since the departure of last mail, and prices are As. 8 per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* has been rather more freely dealt in, and our quotations show an advance of As. 8 in Braziers and As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. in Sheathing. Stocks are small and holders firm. *Iron* shows no quotable change, and the tone of the market is quiet, stocks being comparatively heavy.

COALS.—No fresh transactions to arrive have been reported during the week, and prices are practically unchanged, although, if anything, the tone of the market is a shade steadier, owing to the clearance of the cargoes in harbour.

COTTON.—The depressed tone of the Liverpool Market since the holidays, combined with slightly higher exchange, and, for Liverpool, dearer freight, has imparted a very dull feeling to the market, and for Export there has been practically nothing done during the week. Prices have given way Re. ¼ to Re. ¼ per candy, but even at the reduced level we are still above buyers' views at Home, and to all present appearance there is little business likely to be done until a much more active state of affairs is apparent in Liverpool. In the meantime the local mills, although not large, are steady buyers, and stocks are being steadily reduced, so that at the cessation of the rains we may look for being left with moderate supplies available for Export, the quantity held up-country being unquestionably smaller than usual.

The *Receipts* during the week have been as follows:—

| | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the Week | 3,844 | 2,020 | 1,605 |
| Since 1st Sept | 880,773 | 949,192 | 1,116,095 |

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 15,068 bales, making a total of 572,335 bales since 1st January against 671,960 bales for the corresponding period last year.

*New Crop.*—The continuous rains we have experienced during the past week have been most favourable for the crop, and prospects are now very encouraging. From the Berars we hear that the plant would benefit from a spell of dry weather, but so far there is no harm done, and if the break in the rains, which has taken place here to-day has also taken place there, nothing more could be desired. So far everything favours a full yield of good quality, but a good deal still depends on the weather during the next six weeks or two months, and it is too early therefore to begin to make estimates of any kind.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission:—

| | Per Candy. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Good Ginned Broach (nominal) | Rs. 224 | 5 21/32d. |
| „ Oomra (nominal) | „ 215 | 5 7/16d. |
| F.G.F. Do. | „ 210 | 5 5/16d. |
| G. F. Do | „ 205 | 5 3/16d. |
| Good Dholleras (nominal) | „ 219 | 5 17/32d. |
| F.G.F. Do. | „ 211 | 5 11/32d. |
| G. F. Do. | „ 206 | 5 7/32d. |
| G.F. Ginned Dharwar | „ 209 | 5 9/32d. |
| „ Comptah | „ 204 | 5 5/32d. |

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in very small supply, and although the Export demand is limited it is sufficient to render holders very firm, and prices must be quoted at Rs. 6.15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also in light supply and firm at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt. for Gujerat with few buyers. For *Gingelly* we quote nominally Rs. 41 to Rs. 44 per candy according to quality.

In WHEAT there is nothing doing for Export, prices being comparatively high. For Best White we quote Rs. 38½ to Rs. 39; Mixed, Rs. 36½ to Rs. 37¼ per candy.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Bank. | No. of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 128 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 730 |
| Bank of Bombay | 30,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 663½ |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 3 do | 550 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 625 | £12-10 | 6 do | 108 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co | 150 | 5,000 | 28,500 | 150 | p.s. | 700 |
| Alliance Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 3,000 | 1,100 | 125 | do | 940 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 | p.ct | 500 |
| Apollo Press Co | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 | p.s. | 570 |
| Bellary | 178 | 1,000 | all | 25 | | 470 |
| Berar Company (New) | 155 | 500 | all | 60 | p.s. | 445 |
| Indian Press Co | 1,000 | 250 | all | 16 | do | 60 |
| Broach Cotton Co | 400 | 250 | all | 10 | do | 30 |
| Carwar Co | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 | do | 50 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,480 | all | 80 | do | 325 |
| Dholleras P. and G. Co | 800 | 200 | all | 15 | do | 125 |
| East India Press Co | 333 | 1,000 | all | 100 | do | 900 |
| Fort Press Co | 50 | 8,500 | 1,250 | 50 | do | 225 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 75 | p.s. | 450 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co | 1,125 | 400 | all | 30 | do | 180 |
| Prince of W. Press | 130 | .. | 1,500 | 250 | do | 165 |
| Saamoon's Press Co | 600 | 500 | all | 25 | do | 225 |
| Sind Press Co | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 | do | 430 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 125 | do | 1,200 |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co | 150 | 850 | all | 12 | p.ct | 500 |
| Volkart's United Press Co | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | p.s. | 500 |

* For Share for the half-year.

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New) | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 15 | ps* | 840 |
| Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited | 7,500 | 150 | all | 4 | p.s | 120 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,750 | 2 000 | 1,000 | 20 | p.s | 335 |
| Port Canning Land-Company, Limited | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 15 | p.s | 205 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alfred Manufacturing Co | 1,000 | 500 | all | | | 375 |
| Alliance Spinning | 500 | 2,500 | all | 30 | p. | 1,000 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 80,000 | 100 | 100 | Nil | | 62 |
| Bowanggar M. and P. Company | 800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | do | | 300 |
| Bombay United | 800 | 500 | all | do | | 680 |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | do | | 810 |
| Dharumsey Spinning | 2,500 | 500 | all | do | | 550 |
| Empress S. and W. Co | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | do | | 160 |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | do | | 325 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co | 875 | 1,000 | all | do | | 735 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co | 700 | 1,000 | all | do | | 700 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | 000 | do | | 475 |
| Khandesh Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | do | | 560 |
| K. Muconjee S. & W. Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | do | | 800 |
| Madras Spinning | 800 | 1,250 | all | do | | 435 |
| Madras U. Spinning | 425 | 1,000 | all | do | | 100 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co | 30,000 | 50 | 50 | Nil | | 1,100 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 30 | p.s* | 7 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,042 | 1,000 | all | Nil | | 999 |
| Mazagon S. and W. Co | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | do | | 875 |
| National S. and W. Co. of India | 950 | 1,000 | all | do | | 90 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | all | do | | 540 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 1,250 | 1,000 | all | do | | 630 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | do | | 40 |
| Soondercas Spinning | 650 | 1,000 | all | do | | 425 |
| Do. do. Shares | 500 | 1,000 | 250 | do | | 675 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co | 500 | 1,000 | all | do | | 120 |
| Victoria Mills | 552 | 1,000 | all | do | | 675 |

* Per Share for the half-year.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | Nil | nominal |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co | 3,250 | 415 | all | do | |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company | .. | .. | all | do | |
| Broach Mills | 2,000 | 300 | all | do | |
| Johnson S. and W. Co | 900 | 1,000 | all | do | |
| Fleming S. and W. Co | 3,750 | 500 | all | do | |
| Mandvie S. and W. Co | 1,200 | 500 | all | do | |
| Nerad S. and W. Co | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Nicol Thermal Manufacturing Co., Ld | 600 | 2,000 | all | do | |
| Nursey S. and W. Co | 2,500 | 400 | all | do | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burma trading Corporation | 1,00 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 | p.s. | 1,875 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 150 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 250 | p.s. | 2,980 |
| Bombay Gas Company | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ | p.ct | 58 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited | 1250 | 100 | 100 | 10 | p.s. | 116 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co. | 600 | 1,000 | all | ... | | 400 |
| Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld | .. | 500 | 300 | 36 | p.s. | 270 |
| Malabar Company, Ld | 1,000 | 200 | 100 | 7½ | p.ct | 10 |
| Mechanical Buildings Co | 1,000 | 500 | all | p. | s. | 15 |
| Prince of Wales Insurance Company | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 75 | p.s. | 1,000 |
| Thacker and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | p.ct. | 100 |
| Treacher and Co. | 1,500 | 500 | 6 all | 62½ | p.s. | 650 |
| Vicgas Patent Slip Co. | 1,000 | 200 | all | p.ct | | 15 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 12-3-6 |
| Carolus | „ 224 |
| Mexican Dollars | „ 223 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | „ 240 |
| Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness | „ 106-7-6 |
| Gold Leaf | „ 19-3-0 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | „ 19-6-1 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | „ 19-6-0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch | „ 19-3-0 |
| Pekin Gold Bars | „ 19-0-0 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. ELGIN, 901 tons, Captain Miller, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. ESCURIAL, 762 tons, Captain Adair, will sail to-day for Trieste, Venice, &c., with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE SHIP RAVENSTONDALE, 1,175 tons, Captain S. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (30th April), with a cargo of 1,720 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

## ARRIVAL.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Ravenstondale | Adamson | North Shields, April 30 |

## DEPARTURE.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Elgin(s) | Miller | Singapore. |

The steamer Escurial, Adair, to Trieste, Venice, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Tanjore, to Australia.
Steamer King Arthur, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Puttlalk, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Khiva, to China.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
3 Japan (s) ..... Gardner ..... Hongkong, July 17.
Venice (s) ..... Rhods ..... Hongkong, July 17.
Dundee ..... Tonie ..... North Shield, April 29.
Baron Aberdare ..... Blomfield ..... Liverpool, April 30.
Callirhoe ..... Delargy ..... Bombay, July 14.
Star of Africa ..... Barron ..... Cape Town, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3.—Steamers Pemba, Satara, and Busheer.

PASSENGERS.

Per Baron Aberdare—Mrs Blomfield.
Per Japan—Mrs Gardner, Mr Chance, Mr Trael, Mr Aderjee, Mr Gubboy, Mr Fern, Mr David.
Per Venice—Mr Bell Irving, Mr Hakewill, Mr Carl Kunne.
Per Satara—Sailed on Saturday for Port Blair, Camorta, and Rangoon:—For Port Blair—Mrs Hodges and Mr Colley.
Per Busheer—Sailed on Saturday, for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo:—For Chittagong—Mrs Witter and children, Mrs Ballantine and children, Captain Evans Gordon, Mr Haggard, and Mr O'Brien. For Akyab—Mr Shopland.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Callirhoe—29th July, City of Hankow in Lat 18-17 N, Long. 88-54 E.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
5 D. of Sutherland(s) ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
4 Alton Tower (s) ..... London.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—20 cases bleaching powder, Morarjee Goculdass 8 and W Co.
Clan Stuart s—2 packages hardware, Bhairnga Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin s—3 bales butts leather, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 18 bales brown paper, Shurrufally Reptoola; 250 cwls nin leads W and A Graham and Co; 75 cases copper sheets nd50 case yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 2 cases, white zinc, Hiptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Clan Lamont s—75 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Eagle s—5 packages coal tar and 25 packages coal pitch, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.
Bangalore s—1 case printed books, Hormusjee Sorabjee; 2 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.
British Sovereign—50 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee.
Surat s—11 bales printing paper and 1 case printing books, Bhikoo Sacha and Co; 4 packages hardware, Antoba Eswantjee; 2 casks paint and 1 case varnish, Tyebjee Chandabhoy.
Escurial s—33 cases yellow metal sheets, Shamjee Morarjee.
Dumbull Castle, s—250 cases brandy, Peel, Cassels and Co; 62 cases oilmanstores, 9 cases castor oil, 11 cases confectionery, and 2 cases soap, Bomanjee Sorabjee.
Manilla s—8 cases corn flour and 15 cases candles, Tribhowan Muggon.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Surat s—44 boxes silver (Rs 4,5,000), The Bank of Bombay.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—50 boxes tobacco pipes, Escoofaly Russooljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, D P Batta and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—342 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 43 bales wool, Premchund Jaichund; 50 bales wool, Govindjee Tolickchund.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul s—17 cwts E teeth, Jairam Sewjee; 5 cwts E teeth, Poonumchund Agerchund; 2 cwts E teeth, Mahamedjee Hajee Adamjee; 13 bales hides and 8 bales skins, George Teil and Co; 7 bales skins, Dawood Hajee Sullaman; 6½ cwts cardamoms, Hurry Bhanjee; 65 cwts indigo, Pelly and Co; 1 case shawls, Hajee Attawola Talabally; 24 bundles E teeth, Shuriff Durveish.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Fraser—7½ cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Fraser s—170 cwts B horns, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nepaul s—3½ cwts cardamoms, Hajee Ally Bebanee

FOR CALCUTTA.

MacCallum More—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna;

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Yusoonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T—Part heard.
268-78—Craigie L and O—C A Turner vs Hurrukchund Soocutram—Smith and F—Part heard.
122-79—Rivington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—1 each, Candy and F—Part heard.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
38-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dad—Prescott and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
287-79—In person—Amiroodin Mamapro vs Ahmed Sultan—Settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

237-79—Macfarlane and G—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munordass and another—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
82-79—M M Mirchi—Narayen Atsoo vs Jowandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.
250-78—Hearn, C and L—Nesserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood B wla—Crawford and B.
260-79—J C Cama—Cursondass Zeenabhoy vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and G.
240-78—Ardeshir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Medhowdass Gokuldass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

302-79—Tyabjee and S—Bomonjee Cursetjee Cama vs Dalpatbhoy Bhugroobhoy—Macfarlane and G Part heard.
306-79—Chesheyar L—Vallibhoy Khanbhoy vs Patel Aba Oooman—In person.
322-79—In person (a pauper), Ruckmai vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 6.

Sim, Major, R E, on leave, from Bangalore.
Morse, Major, 9th Bombay N I, from leave, from.

AUGUST 7.

Home, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kurram.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 6th Aug, 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
14th Regiment N I—Lieut J M Candy (Officiating Adjutant) to be Adjutant in succession to Captain Greig who vacates the appointment on promotion.
23rd Regiment N I, I—Lieut R I Scallon, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.
29th Regiment N I—Lieut Col C V Tanner, 2nd in Command, (seconded) to be Commandant.
Surgeon G A Gomm transferred from General duty, Poona Division, to General duty, Sind Division.
Sub-Lieutenant E Inglis, 25th N I, at present attached to the 2nd Battalion 7th Foot, will rejoin his Regiment as Officiating Wing Officer.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the follow postings of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—Lieut Col and Brevet Col T J M Hog, from the Seconded List, has been posted to the 2nd Brigade. Lieut E A Johnson, of the Regimental List, has been promoted Captain thereon. Lieut J W Yerbury, G Battery 2nd Brigade, has been promoted Captain into No 2 Battery 7th Brigade, and is directed to proceed to England.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—Col C Clarke, R A, to England to appear before a Medical Board.
Major W B E Ellis (No 18 Battery 8th Brigade), from 1st July to 30th December, in extension in England.
15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Captain A Bowles, to remain at Bombay from 7th July to 6th August, on Medical Certificate.
66th Foot—Captain T E Sandy, to England for three months, Consequent on the term of Lieut Col A G F Hogg from Field Service, Major J Jopp, Dy Assistant Quarter-master General, is transferred from the Poona Division to the Northern Division; and Captain T Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, from the Northern Division to the Sind District, under the operation of clause VI para 159, Transport Regulations Part II.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 7.)*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G E Money, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
First Class Assistant Apothecary C Archer, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate:—Major J Phillips, 2nd in command, 1st Regiment Sind Horse.
The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officer of H M's British Forces is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension:—F 12 Royal Artillery, Sergeant G Gard.
Preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Standing Medical Committee is granted to the undermentioned officer:—Lieut J S Frith, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.
Lieut A G H Gardner, 2-22nd Foot, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.
The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors:—General List Infantry—Captain P H Greig, Captain E Mockler, Captain F D Mander, Captain J Rutherford.
The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months:—Captain H B Abbott, Staff Corps.
The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed to retire from the service:—Conductor S Sparrow, Ordnance Department.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and twenty-six days:—Major W Luckhardt, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps:—Lieutenant W C Owen, of the 3rd Hussars, officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry.
The Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that rations according to the prescribed scale will be issued free to native regular troops and medical subordinates in all cases of movements on duty by sea from port to port in India; also in similar situation to all permanent mustered followers belonging to corps, who are in receipt of fixed established rates of pay.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr W R Hamilton, Magistrate, First Class, Nasik, has been appointed to perform the duties of Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali.
Mr H G Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed substantive pro tem, Government Professor of Law.
Mr V N Datar is appointed to be Head Master of the Ratnagiri High School, Mr K S Bal to be Head Master, Dharwar High School, Mr J Oliver to be Head Master, Hydrabad High School.
Mr E D Talate to be Head Master, Kurrachee High School.
Mr W G Betham, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
Mr W R Hamilton, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough for one year.
H E the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon Col W C Anderson as Survey and Settlement Commissioner; Col Anderson will also, until further orders, carry on the duties of Inam Commissioner, Southern Division.
Captain D C Pedder, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.
Mr W Allen, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.
The permission to return to duty granted to Mr H E Winter, C S, has been cancelled, and he has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension of leave up to 1st January, 1880.
Surgeon O H Channer is appointed to act as Medical Officer on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions:—Major A T Mander, s E, to be Executive Engineer, First Grade; Major H Tremlow, RE, to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade; Mr H G Palliser to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade; Mr J Young to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade; Lieut H Clarke, RE, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.
The following temporary promotions are also made:—Mr W S Howard to be Executive Engineer, First Grade; Mr S Doig to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade; Mr J Adam; to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee, First Grade; Major H POTTINGER, RE, to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade; Lieut J Neville, R E, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.
Mr J R Hatherly on return to duty to be temporary Executive Engineer, Third Grade.
Colonel Hancock, Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Under Secretary to Government, is hereby granted furlough, the following appointments and arrangements are ordered:—Major G W Oldham, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, to act as Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under Secretary, Railway Department; Major E L Marryat, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, to rejoin the Bombay Office on his return from privilege leave; Lieut H Pilkington, to continue to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

## OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

*(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)*

**Price—As. 4 per Copy.**

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## CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 10th, 7h. 0'0m P. M.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| August. Fri. 8 | ..... | 5 41 | 6 30 | 2 50 m | 8 43 m |
| | | | | 3 44 a | 9 10 a |
| Sat. 9 | ..... | 5 41 | 6 30 | 3 32 m | 9 21 m |
| | | | | 3 11 a | 9 49 a |
| Sun. 10 | 9thSunday after Trinity | 5 41 | 6 29 | 4 29 m | 10 7 m |
| | | | | 3 43 a | 10 41 a |
| Mon. 11 | ..... | 5 41 | 6 29 | 5 49 m | 11 13 m |
| | | | | 4 29 a | 11 44 a |
| Tues. 12 | English Mail expected. | 

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

## LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Latest advices from Capetown, dated the 22nd July, state that Sir Garnet Wolseley, in receiving the submission of the Chiefs who had come in told them not to regard Cetewayo any longer as their King, and that their country will be governed and their people protected by the British Government.

A strong force under General Clark is going to Ulundi. General Newdigate, accompanied by Sir Garnet Wolseley and a force of natives and irregulars, will advance simultaneously on King Cetewayo's new kraal.

All the Royal Marines, besides Generals Wood, Crealock and Buller, are returning to England.

General Lord Chelmsford has arrived at Durban.

## THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The House of Commons has passed through Committee the Irish University Bill. All the amendments have been rejected.

## THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Gastein on a visit to the Emperor of Germany.

## BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

At a banquet given at the Mansion House last night, Lord Beaconsfield made a speech, in which he said that the Emperor of Russia had honourably executed the Berlin Treaty, and was now co-operating with England and the other Powers to secure the maintenance of peace. Respecting the Afghan War he said that an adequate and scientific frontier had been secured to India with unprecedented rapidity and precision.

Consols 97¼.

## THE RUSSIAN IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.

The *Golos* publishes intelligence from Tchikislar, dated 13th July, which states that only the vanguard of the Russian expeditionary force has yet been despatched, and that the main body and the staff start in the middle of August.

## THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT RESHT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Major St. John having been appointed British Consul at Astrabad, the British Consulate at Resht will be abolished.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16d.

In the Manchester Market to effect sales lower prices must be accepted.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 78½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 83½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 97⅞ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 116⅝ |
| Bar Silver | 51 5-16 |

Departure.—Wilton.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Aug. 7, 9 A.M.

Following from Hongkong:—Manila Mail 3 P.M. Friday and Saturday, 8th and 9th.

GALLE, Aug. 7, 10-5 A.M.

Mail steamer Pekin from Aden arrived.

A curious case regarding the sale of the office of secretary, treasurer and agent to a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay is at present under investigation before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. By an agreement, dated 14th July, 1878, the plaintiff, Bomonjee Cursetjee Cama, agreed to buy from Premchund Roychund and another defendant the commission to be received by them as secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Albert Mills Company or of the Albert Manufacturing Company, which latter was about to be formed at the time in succession to the former. In part satisfaction of the consideration money mentioned in the agreement, plaintiff paid to defendants four sums aggregating Rs. 50,000. It was provided that, in case the scheme should not be carried out, the monies should be repaid by the defendants with interest. The scheme was not carried out as intended; but, on the contrary, the Albert Mills and the Albert Manufacturing Company are being liquidated by the Court; and the plaintiff brought this suit to recover the Rs. 50,000 paid by him to the defendants. The latter, in their defence, admitted the receipt of Rs. 50,000 from the plaintiff, but maintained that under the agreement in question, he was bound to pay them a total sum of Rs. 75,000 within two months from the date of its execution; and that, until the balance was paid, he could not call upon them to perform their part of the agreement. They were even now ready and willing to withdraw the Albert Manufacturing Company from liquidation; and they therefore denied that the circumstances under which the plaintiff was to be entitled to receive back his money had arisen. The case is still at hearing.

Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, has been appointed substantive pro tem. Government Professor of Law.

Surgeon O. H. Channer is appointed to act as medical officer on the personal staff of His Excellency the Governor.

A Government return just published shows that the enrolled strength of the Volunteer Corps throughout India on the 1st of April last was 7,355, of whom 5,689 were efficients. The strongest regiment is the East Indian Railway Corps, with an enrolled strength of 977, of whom all are efficient, and the next is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Corps with 963 men enrolled and 813 efficient. After these come the 1st Punjab Volunteers, with 527 efficients; the Madras Volunteer Guards and Railway Volunteers combined, with 466 efficients; and the Calcutta Volunteers, omitting the cadet companies, with 355 efficients. The Bombay Volunteer Corps, exclusive of the Poona detachment of two companies, has 496 enrolled members, of whom 319 are returned as efficient—not so large a proportion as we hope to see it next year.

The Law Faculty of the Calcutta University, at their meeting on Saturday, nominated Mr. W. T. F. Agnew, barrister, and Reporter of the High Court for the Calcutta Law Reports, as Tagor Law Professor for next year.

A sad accident occurred at Simla on Sunday evening. Mr. Trevor Foster, Assistant Superintendent of the Bengal Police, was examining a small pocket pistol, when the weapon went off in his hands. The bullet struck him in the centre of the forehead, and caused a wound which has reduced him to a very precarious condition. The doctors have not been able to trace the course of the bullet.

The Mussoorie paper states that, owing to the general state of affairs in Cashmir, the Government has thought it necessary to send a guard from Abbotabad, for the Resident at Srinugger.

We learn that Brigadier General T. Wright, C.B., Commanding the Haidrabad Contingent, intends to have another "Camp of Exercise" at Aurangabad in December next.

15,160 rats killed and paid for in two days, and all the tails burnt. Such is the information we receive from the Dharwar districts. The idea of burning the tails is one which ought to be followed up. Burying them, as has been done at Sholapur, is by no means a safe, and may turn out to be a unprofitable, way of disposing of them.

The Artillery and Cavalry corps of the Haidrabad Contingent will move to other stations, commencing from November next.

A Persian newspaper remarks a great revival of activity in the English embassage at Teheran, where the rivalry between England and Russia is said to be steadily on the increase.

The embankment between Belaspore and Kishenpore, on the Tirhoot State Railway, is reported to have given way in four places owing to the overflowing of the Bagmatty and other rivers. The railway passengers are taken across by boats. A few days ago some four or five men were drowned, the boat which was taking them across having capsized. The village of Belaspore, which is about eight miles south of Durbhunga, is under water and the inhabitants have fled with their ploughs and cattle to seek shelter elsewhere. The whole of Kotarbari, a mohullah of Durbhunga, has been submerged.

The Calcutta papers are advocating the holding of a great public meeting to support the position taken up by Mr. Yule and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The *Statesman* asserts that "the meeting which, we believe, will shortly be convened, will show the Government every section of the Calcutta community rallied in support of the Chamber of Commerce. The Trades Association, allied with the Chamber, will complete the representation of the European community; the British Indian and Indian Associations will show that the native and European communities are, in this instance, completely in accord. Nor is the occasion one on which Calcutta should represent itself only. It would be worth a little delay if expressions of opinion could be obtained from every public body in India, native and European. There is not a Chamber of Commerce, a Trades Association, or a Native Association in the country that would not readily give expression to its full sympathy with the movement in Calcutta. . . . The expression of public opinion now to be evoked will not, we believe, address itself to the Government of India. That would be a futile course. It is too late to hope for wise measures from the present Government, and it would be absurd to ask it to condemn itself. We must reach the Indian Government at its centre, which is not at Simla, but in London. The best course would probably be to memorialise Parliament, but Parliament is just about to be prorogued. The memorial will probably be addressed to the Secretary of State; but it will be in reality an appeal to the public opinion of England.

The *Englishman* discusses the question of the appointment of a successor to Mr. Cockerell in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and claims that the seat should be given to a working member chosen from Bengal.

Prince Bismarck, by the aid of his new Ultramontane allies, has achieved a signal triumph, and has carried his Protectionist Tariff Bill by 217 to 117 votes. The Session of Parliament was then closed, and the Chancellor has not been slow to indicate to what use he intends to put his victory. Part of the increased resources which will be derived from the new duties are to be devoted to an increase of the army by 37,000 men; and in order to weaken the control of Parliament, it is expected that he will submit to the Federal Council a scheme for substituting biennial for annual Sessions of the German Parliament, biennial instead of annual budgets, and less frequent elections, at an interval of from six to ten years. The National Liberal party appears to be broken up; many of its members have seceded; and several of its leaders are retiring from public life. But although Bismarck's policy may endure during his life time, it is hardly likely in the end to be successful. The energies of the country are being drained by its military system, and sooner or later a catastrophe must come.

The *Englishman* trusts that the Army Commission assembled at Simla will devote an hour or two of its time for inaugurating such steps as will place the three armies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, on the same footing in all matters of pay, pension, and allowances. "The time has long ago passed for looking upon these three armies as different and distinct in such matters. The desirability of this measure is in no way contingent on the retention or abolition of the post of Commander-in-Chief of Bombay or Madras. Nothing tends to keep up an irritated feeling so much as petty differences. The Army Commission will do good work if it initiates measures for abolishing the unnecessary anomalies—and they are, if petty, still many—which at present deform the pages of that intricate book, the Pay Code. We will gladly hail, as a move in the right direction, every step which welds the different forces scattered throughout the Empire into a homogeneous whole. In conversation one often hears the name of the Presidency adjectively used to emphasize the scorn with which the speaker views the opinions or acts of a brother officer of another Presidency. This may appear, to some, too trifling a matter to be worthy of the attention of so mighty a body as the Army Commission. 'But trifles make the sum of human life,' &c. Every true hearted soldier will welcome the day when he finds his name officially recorded as a member of the 'army of the Indian Empire' and sees the separate army lists of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, swept into the limbo of the past, carrying with them all that petty jealousy which now exists between the members of the different armies."

A correspondent writes to the Allahabad paper with a view to securing a concession to the comfort and convenience of travellers by rail in India:—On the Victorian Railways, at the chief stations, are well-filled book-stalls where the usual yellow-backed novel can be purchased for 2a.; and provided it is returned within three days the stall-keepers refund 1s. 9d. retaining only 3d. for the use of a book. It is suggested that a similar system might be established in India, Rs. 1-8 being returned for a book costing Rs. 2 and 12 annas for one for which Re.1 has been paid.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, referring to the English rifles found in the possession of the Tekke Turcomans after the attack made by them on General Lomakin's detachment, which was acting in conjuction with the troops under General Lazareff, states that the Turkestan officers declare the guns to have been received through Herat from the English reserve supplies in Afghanistan, and that as the Tekke Turcomans were too poor to pay for them, it is probable that they gave in exchange some Persian captives who are being domiciled at Herat, and in whom a traffic is being carried on both at Herat and Merv. The *Gazette* asks in what light the English regard this traffic.

The Civil List pensions granted during the year ended the 20th of June, 1879, are as follows:—Mrs. Anne Josephine Home, widow of the late Colonel Home, R. E., £300; Mrs. Mary Howitt, £100; Mr. Frederick Martin, F. S. S., author of the "Statesman's Year Book," £100; Lady Duffus Hardy, £100; Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Melvill, in recognition of the heroic conduct of her late husband, Lieutenant and Adjutant Melvill, in saving the colours of the 24th Regiment on the field of Isandlana, £100; Mrs. Henrietta Mary Ada Ward, widow of Mr. Edward Matthew Ward, R. A., £100; Mrs. Frances Aurelia Brower, widow of the Rev. John Sherwell Brower, M. A., £100; the late Mr. Henry Smart, £100; Mrs. Robina Ogilvie, widow of Mr. Robert Annesley Ogilvie, C. B., Surveyor-General in the Department of her Majesty's Customs, £100; and Mr. Edward Lang, C. E., in consideration of his scientific attainments, and labours towards the perfection of mechanical appliances, £100; total, £1,200.

Mr. Gladstone contributes to the current number of the *British Quarterly Review* an article on "The Evangelical Movement; its Parentage, Progress, and Issue." The fathers of the Evangelical School, Mr. Gladstone remarks, were such men as Whitfield, Hervey, Berridge, Romaine, and Toplady, and the main characteristics of the movement were a strong, systematic, and outspoken reaction against the prevailing standards of life and preaching. The right hon. gentleman then sets himself to controvert certain statements in Mr. Lecky's History of England in the eighteenth century:—"First, that before the close of the century the movement was dominant in England; and, secondly, that at somewhere near that period it altered the whole tone and tendency of the preaching of the clergy." Against these two propositions Mr. Gladstone advances the following statements:—First, that the Evangelical movement never became, properly speaking, dominant in England, never held anything like the position which the corresponding party held in the Established Church of Scotland at the time when the great controversy of patronage and the Veto Act began; and, secondly, that, without becoming dominant in this sense it did by infusion profoundly alter the general tone and tendency of the preaching of the clergy, not, however, at the close of the last or the beginning of the present century, that after the Tractarian movement had begun, and, indeed, mainly when it had reached the forward stage at which it came rather to be known in a loose and general way by the name of Ritualism. In tracing the relation of Tractarianism to Evangelicalism, Mr. Gladstone describes the former as a movement obviously in the direction of the Church of Rome, whereas the latter was a movement not obviously in the direction of Tractarianism. Nevertheless, he contends that, if we detect in Tractarianism the parent of the Romeward movement, we cannot stop there, for the Evangelical scheme cannot escape a trenchant and prior responsibility.

It is difficult in the present day to realize the fact that wheat was at one time unknown in America; yet prior to the discovery of that continent by Columbus there was no cereal in America approaching in nature to the wheat plant. It was not, observes the American *Miller*, until 1530 that wheat found its way into Mexico, and then only by chance. A slave of Cortez found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice and showed them to his master, who ordered them to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive well on Mexican soil; and to-day one of the finest wheat valleys in the world is near the Mexican capital. From Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Maria D'Escobar, wife of Don Diego de Chaves, carried a few grains to Lima, which were planted, the entire product being used for seed for several successive crops. At Quito, Ecuador, a monk of the order of St. Francis, by the name of Fray Jodosi Bixi, introduced the new cereal; and it is said that the jar which contained the seeds is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into the present limits of the United States contemporaneously with the settlement of the country by the English and Dutch.

Under the Presidency of Lord Stanley of Alderley, a meeting of the East India Association was lately held in London. There was a considerable attendance of officers and gentlemen interested in the administration of the British Empire in the East, the object being the consideration of the state of the Native Army in India, and the means of securing its greater efficiency and economy. The topic was introduced in an elaborate and interesting address by General Cavenagh, late Governor of the Straits Settlements, in which he traced the rise and progress of the military forces comprising her Majesty's Indian Army, and enlarged upon the well-known evils of the present system of administration and officering by means of Staff Corps. A material disadvantage of the new system is that the tie of the attachment of the sepoy to his European officer—a bond most essential to the well-being of a native regiment, and its mainstay in the hour of danger—has been materially weakened, if not utterly destroyed, mainly owing to the introduction of a system of centralisation, under which officers become mere cyphers at the head of troops or companies Officers no longer belong to any particular regiment, but are moved from one corps to another to suit the interests of the service, or possibly even their own. In fact, the Staff Corps, as at present constituted, has proved a failure. General Cavenagh advocated a return practically to the old organisation subject to certain modifications as the only way to secure efficiency and economy. Independent of the saving effected by the change in the over-manned establishment of European officers, a reduction of expenditure would follow the abolition of a district staff for each of the minor presidencies. The division of the Army again into two distinct bodies, regular and irregular, would also overcome the difficulty of the offering the requisite incentive to natives of good family without at the same time running the risk of weakening our military supremacy. A great safetyvalve would thus be provided and the legitimate ambition of the representatives of the small landed gentry and yeomanry would have some prospect of being gratified. They would no longer feel, as at present, that whilst the highest offices are being opened to their brethren in Civil employ, they are debarred from ever rising to posts of honour and emolument, and thus the tie that binds them to the State would be materially strengthened and their loyalty secured.

# BOMBAY.

The following programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting):—

March.....
Overture.....*L'Italiana in Algeri* .....Rossini.
Quadrille .....*Nena Melodica* .....Strauss.
Selection .....*Macbeth* .....Verdi.
Waltzes .....*Bris des Nuit* .....Lamoth.
Galop .....*Victoria* .....Kuhner.

Major Daniell returned to Poona from Hyderabad on Tuesday.

Lecture.—We would draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, announcing a lecture in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi.

The Charge of Defamation.—In reference to a trial for defamation, particulars of which appeared in yesterday's paper, we are assured by Dr. Sidney Simth's written declaration that the statement made by the two defendants, and for which they tendered their apology, was untrue.

Reductions in Government Establishments.—We stated some days ago that Mr. J. B. Pells had been appointed a revising officer in order to effect reductions in Government establishments. We now hear that he is in communication with the heads of departments, inviting suggestions with a view to reductions being made in each department.

Lieut.-Col. Hogg returned to Poona on Wednesday to resume his duties as Deputy Quarter-Master-General; Lieut.-Col. Pottinger, who has been officiating in the appointment during the time Col. Hogg was on special service, rejoins the Poona Division as Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and Major Jopp is transferred to Ahmedabad.

The Directors of the Jafferally Mills Fined.—The directors of the Jafferally Spinning and Weaving Mills of Surat were charged before the Magistrate of Surat, Mr. Jugjeevandas Khoosaldas, with neglecting to submit to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies an audited balance sheet of the company. All the eight directors have been fined Rs. 125 each.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 2nd August, was 54 feet and 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date 49 inches and 3 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet and 4 tenths; total rainfall up to date 76 inches and 88 cents.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 28th July was Rs. 79,69,877; add silver received during the week, Rs. 4,01,536. The sum of Rs. 15,03,029 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 68,68,384. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 6,70,444 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th August, was 423, being 48 more than in the previous week, 150 less than the total of the week ending 6th August, 1878, and 44 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 280 births were reported in the diff-rent districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 32·92 There were 147 deaths from remittent fever, being 25 more than in the previous week and 37 less than in the same period last year. There were 6 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 14 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 34, 23, and 22 respectively, as compared with 77, 23, and 41 last year. The following remarks are appended by the Health Officer in his return:—"As there is no increase made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| Aug. | Colaba. In. cent. | Fort. In. cent. | Byculla. In. cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total previously registered... | 40 70 | 48 95 | 51 97 |
| 6 Wednesday ..... | 1 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 Thursday ..... | ..... | 0 15 | 0 5 |
| Total..... | 41 77 | 49 10 | 52 2 |
| Fall up to 7th Aug. 1878 ..... | 74 52 | 81 76 | 81 0 |
| Do. to 7th Aug. 1877..... | 47 55 | 37 41 | 43 28 |

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

## WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Aug. 7.

Cannanore, 5-6 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W.

Karwar, 5-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind S. W. 5 to 6; thermometer 78; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 1 inch 25 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E. N. W. Fall of rain 69 cents.

Tuticorin, 2-45 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·84.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 77. Fall of rain 1 inch 27 cents.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 6.

Kurrachee.—Rain at Kotri 10. River on 3rd, 17 feet 2 inches, last year on same date 18 2-3 feet. Some injury to crops, &c., by overflow of river in Ghorabari; active preparations for kharif continuing.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 11, being 2 feet 4 less than on same date last year. Want of water greatly felt, rain wanted.

Hydrabad.—River rising steadily.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather sultry, prospects fair, kharif sowing continues.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 68, total 15 42; transplantation of rice progressing, young crops generally thriving.

Panch Mahal.—Showers continue, maximum fall 4 inches, minimum 4 in., more wanted for rice.

Kaira.—Rain 5·10, total 12 inches, fall general, heavy in Matar, rice being transplanted there.

Broach.—Rain 5.12, total 18.94, prospects excellent.

Surat.—Rain 8.50, total 22.92, fall general in Surat.

Khandesh.—Rainfall general, young crops good.

Nasik.—Rain 22 inches, prospects good everywhere.

Thana.—Rain 26.68, total 68.67, transplantation of crops recommenced.

Kolaba. (Report for week ending 4th instant)—Rain 10.68, total 39 73.

Ratnagiri. (Report for week ending 29th ultimo)—Rain 1.04, total 43.93, transplantation stopped for want of rain, crops not flourishing.

Poona. (Report for week ending 3rd instant)—Rainfall general, maximum Mawal 4.42, minimum Senur ·68.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1.09, fall general, crops good in 4 talukas with weed in rest. Bajri reasown in parts of Kopergaon, first crop having been destroyed by insects. Break in weather desirable.

Sholapur.—Rain general, prospects and crops good.

Satara.—Rain 2·62, total 19·62, good fall in all talukas, Tasgaon 6.24, Khatau 1.06, crops much improved.

Kuladgi.—Rain maximum Lindgi 4.14, minimum Bagalkot 48, sowing continues.

Belgaum.—Prospects good, rain general, more required in Bidi.

Dharwar.—Rain average 1¼ inches, rice crops good. Sowing of jowari progressing.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 9.69, total 79.95, maximum Honore 15.36, minium Supa 2.68, prospects good.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·17, total 19, crops thriving.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1.07, total 9.89, prospects good.

Baroda.—Rain 3.29, total 25.44, weather cloudy, prospects good.

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 2.
(As taken at 10 A.M.)

| Station. | Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level. | Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday. | Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb. | Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday. | Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb. | Humidity. Percentage of saturation. | Humidity. Change since yesterday. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours. | Wind. Amount of cloud 0 to 10. | Rainfall in past 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jacobabad | 29·369 | -·082 | 93·8 | -1·0 | 81·1 | 56 | + 8 | S E | 4 | 9 | ... |
| Kurrachee | 29·530 | -·022 | 81·0 | -4·0 | 76·9 | 82 | +10 | W | 16 | 10 | ... |
| Deesa | 29·644 | +·011 | 93 8 | -2·0 | 76·2 | 69 | + 4 | S W | 18 | 10 | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·619 | -·026 | 83·0 | +5 9 | 77·0 | 75 | -16 | W S W | 14 | 9 | 0·08 |
| Surat | 29 642 | +·007 | 82·1 | -1·5 | 78·5 | 85 | + 4 | W SW | 7 | 10 | ... |
| Bombay | 29·715 | +·001 | 82·0 | +4·0 | 79·0 | 87 | -11 | W | 18 | 10 | 0·20 |
| Goa* | 29·76 | -·029 | 79·0 | -0·5 | 77·0 | 91 | + 2 | W | 5 | 9 | 0·09 |
| Akola | 29·654 | +·041 | 96·7 | -3·5 | 73·1 | 84 | + 6 | WN W | 11 | 10 | 0·54 |
| Belgaum | 29·802 | -·036 | 79 9 | +1·0 | 68·1 | 87 | — 9 | W | 9 | 10 | 0·16 |

Weather Remarks.
Jacobabad—Dark gloomy weather.
Kurrachee—Overcast, dark gloomy weather.
Deesa—Overcast with rain, threatening weather.
Rajkot—Intermittent rain, moving showers during day.
Surat—Overcast with rain, moist and muggy.
Bombay—Overcast, passing showers during day.
Goa—Wind variable.
Akola—Overcast, dark gloomy weather.
Belgaum—Overcast, moist and muggy.
* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES WEATHER REPORT.

Aurungabad (Deccan) Aug. 4.—There has been very heavy rain for the past ten days. The weather is still very cloudy. To date 19·78 inches of rain has fallen.

Jalna, Aug. 9.—Total rainfall to date 15·94 inches. Very heavy showers of rain have fallen since 28th ultimo. A break is required.

Nandgaon.—The total rainfall to date exceeds that of last year to date. The mail tonga from Aurungabad has been late on a few occasions on account of the very bad state of the road.

Ajanta, Bheer, Vyzapur and Pyton taluks, rainfall copious.

Hingoli.—We hear that the rain this season has been abundant and crop prospects are promising.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th August 1879.

*Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·593 |
| Temperature of the Air | 77·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·4 |
| Dew Point | 76·6 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·956 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1). | 8·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 79·5 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 75·3 |
| General Direction of Wind | W S W. W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight. | 555 |
| Fall of Rain | 1·07 |
| Total fall during the month | 8·74 |
| " " year | 41·77 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th | 0·01 |

## NURSEY KESSOWJEE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The case against Nursey Kessowjee on charges of criminal breach of trust, committed in his capacity of secretary, treasurer, and agent to the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, was called on again on Wednesday last before Mr Cooper, at the Fort Police Court. The Advocate General and Mr. Starling instructed by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Totie, appeared for the defence.

Mathuradas Lowjee further examined by the Advocate General—I am not yet ready to give the total liabilities of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee to the outside world. I am prepared to give the liabilities to the 20th October, 1878—they were Rs. 1,81,32,164. I wish to state that some of the firm's accounts in the books for 1933 and 1934 have not been made up; but the amount I have given of indebtedness is correct. The accounts of share mortgages, opium loans, and the accounts of people have not been adjusted.

The Magistrate—I don't think any witness has spoken of the nine lakhs debts of the old Fleming Company.

The Advocate General was going to make a statement.

Mr. Gill—I object to the Advocate General giving evidence though he might get the explanation out of any witness. We know what has become of the amount; it was paid over.

The witness continued—On account of the old debt of Rs. 9,84 662; it appears that Rs. 3,92,099 were paid off up to the 19th December. Rs. 1,500 paid to Nursey Soondarjee was the last payment made. That was the last sum paid by the company before the company was wound up.

The Advocate General—There is one mistake in the witness's statement made last Wednesday.

Witness continued—In my statement that, on the evening of the 12th December, the firm were indebted to the Fleming Company in the sum of Rs. 9,00,250, I said that the sum did not include any of the money obtained by the mortgage or sale of the unallotted shares. That was incorrect. That sum included a sum of Rs. 1,44,350 received on account of mortgage of a part of the unallotted shares. The sum of Rs. 9,00,250 should be Rs. 8,99,283.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I have said that the total amount of the firm's indebtedness on the 30th October, 1878, was Rs. 1,81,32,164. At that time the firm had no asset.

Mr. Gill—Do you mean to tell us that there was not a single asset against that indebtedness?

Witness—Yes, there was no asset. The rest of my statements here are as accurate as this.

Mr. Gill—Now you stated that this indebtedness included share mortgages and opium loans. Don't you consider the shares and opium assets?

Witness—The shares became valueless; but the opium was an asset.

Mr. Gill—Does it not appear from the books that the shares of the four mills cost the firm Rs. 19,71,926?

Witness—I have not totalled the different accounts.

Mr. Gill—Tell him to answer my question. He will have to answer it though he fence with it as long as he likes.

Witness—It appears from the books that Nursey Kessowjee and Co., at the time of their failure, held New Fleming shares of the value of Rs. 12,95,061. It also appears that most of the shares were mortgaged.

Mr. Gill—Does it not appear that the firm held 1,101 New Alexandra shares?

Witness gives numbers of old and new shares.

Mr. Gill—That is because you won't answer my question. Does it not total up 1,101 shares?

Witness makes some calculations on a piece of paper.

Mr. Gill—I should like your Worship to see the way the witness gave answers for the prosecution, and gives his answers for the defence.

Witness continued—There were 1,464 Alexandra shares of the original cost of Rs. 5,58,467. It appears from the books that the firm held 69 shares of the Colaba Company in June, 1878.

Mr. Gill—I don't want it for June, I want up to the Deewalee when he said the firm had no assets. I am going to show it had assets then.

Witness continued—The 69 Colaba shares were of the value of Rs. 51,750. It appears that the Nursey Spinning shares held by the firm were valued at Rs. 2,58,530. At the Deewalee of 1934 they had 492 shares of the value of Rs. 1,42,680. After that Deewalee 331 shares of the Nursey Company belonging to Kessowjee Naik of the value of Rs 1,15,850 were transferred to the company. It appears from the ledger of the firm for 1935 that the firm held, at the time of the failure, 647 shares of the Mazgaon Spinning Company of the value of Rs. 1,54,426. The firm also held at the last Deewalee 27 shares of the Hydorabad (Deccan) Mills of the value of Rs. 18,900. These shares belonged to K. Kessowjee Naik and were transferred to the firm. The total amount of these shares that I have given above, comes to Rs. 22,21,323. It appears from an abstract made by me from the schedule of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. that these shares were mortgaged for over twelve lakhs,—leaving a balance of over ten lakhs.

Mr. Gill—Now as to the opium loans, when you said there was no asset, were you aware that the opium was worth Rs. 1,55,00,000?

Witness—I think it was worth Rs. 1,40 00,000. The sum of indebtedness of the firm at Deewalee which I gave at Rs. 1,81,32,164 included the Rs. 1,40,00,000 lent upon mortgage of the opium, and also Rs. 12,00,000 of share mortgages. The value of the opium mortgaged exceeded the amount advanced upon it.

Mr. Gill—Then was your answer, that there was no asset, a truthful and ingenuous answer?

Witness—There were losses, I believe a firm of indebted was afterwards struck out by the directors in consequence of the misconduct of the accused. The sum to come from Government was 18 or 20 lakhs. The commission would have been Rs. 1,80,000 or Rs. 2,00,000. It was to be settled if all mortgages were paid up in order to bring the business to a speedy conclusion. Small bodies of men arsent up, and when they fell sick, their place is supplied by other small parties. One regiment would probably be of more use than all the guns, for 10 deserters that have ever been cast; for unless a cordon of sentries and picquets can be got to surround the rebels completely, and not leave one single loophole for escape, they will find means to slip between the detached parties, and appear to loot some out-of-the-way, unprotected village."

Another correspondent at Dumsgudem informs us that half of the people of the Badrachalam taluk have taken refuge in the Nizam's territory with their families and valuables. The seizure of the Shamrock steamer, and the heartrefreshing cheers of the delivery, created quite a panic in Badrachalam and Rekapilli. We stated the other day that the Government would do well to inquire into the causes of the disaffection in these talugs. It appears to have arisen in this way. The Tahsildar of Badrachalam suspected the Rekapilli shop-keeping Komtis supplying the Rumpa people with provisions. Our correspondent affirms that this was not the case and that the Badrac alam people have barely enough supplies for themselves. However, some sixty warrants of arrest were issued, and three Reddies who had been purchasing supplies of provisions at Woodagudem were seized by the Forest Darogah and locked up. This act enraged the people beyond measure and led to a disturbance, which resulted in the Forest Darogah seeking shelter in the Nizam's territory, while the local police dispersed. Our correspondent adds:—"I see Mr. Sullivan, member of the Board of Revenue, has gone to the Godavery. He is a good man and will settle the matter. The question is, will he hear the truth of the affair in Rumpa and also of the tone of the family he will know only what they want him to know, and not more. I should like to have an hour's talk with him and enlighten him on subjects he well never hear of. There is no doubt all the riots could have been suppressed if properly dealt with at their commencement. This might have been done at first, but it is too late now, and I am afraid it will take time to settle. Where are you to catch these men? They will march 50 miles a day with ease and keep clear of the troops, but come out and loot places where there are no troops. You will have to guard the whole frontier. As for going after them it is out of the question. There are no roads and only mountain paths. I have been across these mountains where a pony could not go." Our correspondent's suggestion that Mr Sullivan should go up to Badrachalam has already been anticipated. We trust that Mr. Sullivan will at all events soon be able to restore order and confidence to the people inhabiting this taluq. The force now in the Godavery and on the march to that district, numbers about 1,500 infantry, 250 Sappers and 2 guns.—*Madras Mail.*

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Eupope Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs F Alexander
Mr Fred E Rose
Mrs Strahan and child
Mrs Brooke
Surgeon Genl T E White
Mrs W S Wells
Col Cane
Capt W L G Gordon
Lieut David Baird
Capt A Ruttledge
Major J F Bruce
Mrs Schneider
Mr Panyard
Mr Thomas Bowers
Col Charles Clarke
Mrs Fergusson
Mr H St Maur
Mr Wm Digby, C I E
Mr J Monteath
Dr Crombie
Mrs Crombie and 2 children
Mr and Mrs J Hutchison
Mr H Chambers
Lieut L S Feyton
Mr John Thomson
Miss and Master Cagan
Col and Mrs Pickle and 2 children.

For Brindisi.

Dr Geo Waters
Brigadier Genl A H Cobbe
Mr A R Bulman
Col J H Gordon
Mr and Mrs Woodburn
Mr Allon Mears
Major C A Sim
Lieut E G Osborne
Mr W Jackson
Mr J H Edwards
Mr F Edis.

For Venice.

Rev W C Bell
Mr C J Davis
Mr John Gordon
Mr A A Lyall
Rev D B Morris
Dr A Cameron.

For Marseilles.—Mr W E de Souza.

For Aden.—Lieut E Inglis.

## THE VOLUNTEER SPORTS.

The various prizes intended to be given for the Volunteer sports, to be held on the 23rd inst., have been purchased, and are on view at Messrs. Treacher and Co's. They are very handsome ones, and should draw plenty of competitors. We may remind those who intend to run, jump, walk a mile in full marching order or display their strength in the tug of war, on this occasion, that entries close on the 15th inst, and all names should be sent in to the Hony. Secretary, Captain Tennent, at once.

## MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C. I. E.

We are sorry to learn that this gentleman has been obliged for his health's sake to persist in his determination to quit India. As a journalist Mr. Digby has succeeded in making his mark in this country by his hard work and courageous expression of his convictions. We have often had occasion to differ from his views, and to regret the sentiments, especially on political and ecclesiastical questions, which found place in the columns of the local *Times* whilst under his editorship. But we can bear our willing testimony to the straightforwardness and courtesy which marked the relations between us in our enforced rivalry, and although it is not in human nature to regret the departure of one who will be so great a loss to the *Times* we are honestly sorry to part from so fair a foe. As a citizen Mr. Digby showed the same unselfish public spirit as won for him so much credit in his labours as Secretary to the famine Relief Fund, and in spite of the multiplicity of his literary engagements made time to do more for Madras than many men who have resided here the best part of their lives. We wish Mr. Digby a hearty God speed and every success in his career in the mother country.—*Madras Athenæum.*

## BOMBAY VERSU CALCUTTA.

There is much agitation just now in the city and Presidency of Bombay, with respect to the gauge of the Western Rajputana Railway, and at a recent important meeting in the city a memorial to the Imperial Parliament was adopted for presentation through Mr. William Rathbone, M. P. At a superficial glance the British public may think this grievance a matter of no particular moment—a mere oriental revival of an old controversy. If it were simply a question on what gauge a railway should be constructed between two points unconnected with any other lines, the complaints of the Bombay merch

of 800 men, we find them in a similar plight. The 2d Battalion of the 5th Fusiliers, absolutely the fir-t regiment for active service, nominally 800 strong, has 186 recruits, 36 officers' servants and bat.men, 89 non-commissioned officers, 38 bandsmen and drummers, and fully another 50 unfit from various causes; so that it actually could only embark 400 privates. The 95th Foot, also on the highest strength—namely, 800 non-commissioned officers and men—is in a far worse condition. To commence with, it is 367 short of its complement, deducting non-commissioned officers, bandsmen, officers' servants, recruits, men in prison, and medically unfit, it certainly could not place in the field 250 privates; and this is one of the six regiments which are supposed to be maintained at the war establishment of 800 men. In 1873, when the majority of battalions on home service were reduced to 520, it was generally thought reduction had reached its furthest point. The Infantry of the Line in the United Kingdom then consisted of 70 battalions, 10 of which mustered 800, the remaining 60 520 men each. That gave us a total of 59,200 soldiers of the Line present with the colours. At the present moment we have not 37,000 men, and more than half of these are boys under two years' service. In March, 1876, the War Minister announced his intention of maintaining one or two well-equipped army corps of full strength. This was merely carrying out a part of the plan contemplated by Lord Cardwell. With this end in view, Mr. Gathorne Hardy stated that the first 18 regiments on the roster for foreign service should be raised to the strength of 800 each. Yet so far from this promise having been redeemed, we find that the authorized establishment of the first 18 regiments for foreign service is six at 800, six at 720, and six at 640; so that these 18 battalions, instead of standing at a strength of 14,400 are nominally only 12,960 strong, whereas they are in reality not 10,500 strong.

It is not merely in points of numbers that our Army is deficient, but it is rapidly deteriorating in discipline. The reason is not far to seek. Under the present short service system, there is a very great difficulty in finding suitable men for the non-commissioned ranks, and when the most respectable men have been selected for promotion the barrack rooms are left in charge of mere lads, who lack force of character and experience, and who are consequently unable to maintain order and quiet in their squads. It is acknowledged on all sides that foul language and quarrelling are far more rife under the present system than they ever were before. Commanding officers are perforce necessitated to promote men of whose character they know little, and any one with a knowledge of regimental life is well aware that a sergeant of less than two years' service lacks experience, and cannot be thoroughly acquainted with all his duties. He is consequently unable to enforce respect and obedience without having recourse to the guard-room; the men, harassed by minor punishments, grow callous and discontented, and an unhappy regiment is the result. In olden days, when non-commissioned officers were the senior and smartest men in the regiment, and were looked up to as much for their knowledge and experience as for their position, young soldiers rarely ventured to question their authority; impertinence to sergeants and corporals was a fault sternly repressed by the senior privates of the barrack-room, and insubordination was held in check by the severe sentences of courts-martial. Now, although for the interests of discipline a Colonel is bound to support his non-commissioned officers, he often does so feeling that a little more tact and discretion would have prevented the case ever appearing in the orderly-room, and numbers of men, owing to the indifferent stamp of non-commissioned officers, find their names in the regimental defaulters' book who in days gone by would have gone through their service with a clean sheet. The difficulty of obtaining good non-commissioned officers is only equalled by the difficulty of retaining them, and it is clear that the inducements held out to young men of good character to enter the service are as insufficient as the inducements for them to remain in it. The Army cannot compete with the labour market. The pay of the highest non-commissioned officer compares unfavourably with that of the skilled mechanic or artisan, and although occupying an honourable and responsible position, he is, when in Her Majesty's uniform, often forbidden entrance to places of amusement which are open to men in his own walk of life clad in the more homely fustian. It is, unfortunately, true that a large proportion of our recruits are men whose worth as labourers is even below that which they earn as soldiers; but these are not the stamp of men we require in the ranks, or the men who can ever be converted into more than food for powder. There never has been any difficulty in inducing the scum of our streets to enlist; recruiting sergeants, at the doors of public houses, have ever been able to whip up men of this sort—men who in olden days were forced into discipline by the example of their seniors who had begun to look upon soldiering as a profession, and who were the ornaments and pride of the Army. In course of time the raw recruits, by sheer force of example, became steady soldiers themselves. Now, however, we obtain our recruits in the same way—from the very substrata of society—but we give them no time to develope into the old soldier, nor do we afford them examples in the shape of veteran or steady non-commissioned officers. Two or three years in the ranks are not sufficient to break the street lounger of his vicious habits; short service, with our present material, is incompatible with a high state of discipline.

It is impossible to compare our Army, with its voluntary enlistment, with those of Continental nations where compulsory service is in vogue. We have to content ourselves with weedy lads, unfitted to succeed in civil life, or else with men who have failed in other walks. They, on the contrary, are annually supplied with men of education and intelligence, well fitted rapidly to acquire the rudiments of their profession, and many of whom, belonging to the lower middle classes, are fitted by position to command. Thus there is ever a class of recruits from which the non-commissioned ranks can readily be filled. Then again, where voluntary enlistment is the custom, where men are only attracted to a profession, the emoluments of which cannot compare with the wages to be obtained in the open market, and where close discipline, servitude, and bondiment are inevitable, it is advisable to curtail the hours of labour. Where compulsory enlistment is enforced, it is no uncommon thing for the recruit to be drilled for seven hours a day. In our service men are drilled because the work is light. How many men would come forward to soldier on a shilling a day if they knew they were to be drilled for a similar time? Thus youths in Continental armies are forced on, as it were, prematurely into trained soldiers. Were we to adopt the forcing system, our already too large number of desertions would alarmingly increase. We, therefore, have to content ourselves with shorter hours of drill and longer periods of service. Indeed, the short terms of service now the custom in France and Germany are unsuitable for our armies, two-thirds of which are serving in other climes. Motives of economy compel us to decline to adopt a system which would necessitate heavy annual reliefs and increased transport charges, and so it comes that, anxious to introduce a modified system of short service which shall enable us to raise an army of reserve, we are compelled by very reason of our large foreign possessions to steer a middle course, and retain the services of our men for a longer period than the admirers of the German system deem advisable.

In an army where there is a large proportion of intelligent and well-educated men among the rank and file, you have in them an example which checks the unruly and uneducated, but when the mass of the men are drawn from the lowest class of society it is necessary to look to the old soldiers for example. It is an article of the national faith that the old soldier is the backbone of the British Army. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Napier, Lord Raglan, and Lord Clyde all bore testimony to his worth, and in the hour of trial all called for old soldiers—"Send us more old soldiers." In 1869, in introducing the Army Estimates, Lord Cardwell acknowledged the "immense importance of retaining in the Army that most valuable member of it—the old soldier," who, according to the Duke of Wellington, was "the heart and soul and courage and strength of the regiments." The true principle is to have a just admixture of the old soldier and the recruit. We, however, under the present system, have lost sight of the fundamental principle. Whether it is the fault of the system itself, or the lax way in which it has been administered, it is hard to say, but there is no doubt that we have introduced a too large proportion of new soldiers, and thus have omitted to preserve to the British Army what has always been its proud characteristic—namely, the confidence which a man has in his comrade. This has been the real cause of the solidity of the British Army, and it is this which has enabled it to triumph in all quarters of the globe.

There is now a general inclination on the part of the administrative branch of the Army to throw the blame of the present collapse on the shoulders of the executive, and an equally strong desire on the part of the executive to blame the administrative. A careful perusal of the history of recent reforms will show that both parties are culpable. In defiance of the opinions of practical soldiers, the most sweeping changes were introduced—changes which struck at the root of the most cherished traditions of our Army—the old regimental system, the legacy of Sir John Moore and of the Duke of Wellington. A feeling of irritation was thus engendered, and the reform met with scant support at the hands of regimental officers. Conceived by theorists rejected by practical men, it was impossible for it to succeed. Few, however, would have predicted such total failure, and it is difficult to imagine that such would have been the case had there then been more cordial co-operation on the part of officials outside the Commander-in-Chief's office. A scheme which converts our battalions at home into nurseries for our Army abroad is confessedly a bad one, and it is patent to the veriest amateur that an army which can only boast of 11,000 men over two years' service is manifestly inadequate for our home defences. In our endeavour to organize a reserve, we have lost all sight of our standing army. We have passed drilled, and only half-trained men, rapidly through the ranks, forgetting that our first care should be the efficiency of our battalions which may be called upon for service at any moment. It should not be difficult to organize a scheme which will combine the efficiency of our standing army with the formation of a reserve. At present the former, a more important question, is sacrificed to the demand for the latter.

THE OLD PESSIMISTS.—Although the national religion of the Hebrews was optimistic in a high degree, there is a strongly pessimistic strain in such Scriptures as the Book of Job and Ecclesiastes. Job may be pronounced the first pessimist when he cursed the day of his birth. "Let the day perish wherein I was born, and the night in which was said, There is a man child conceived." . . . "Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble." The words of the preacher in Ecclesiastes are deeply tinged with pessimism. Life is "hateful," and all that is wrought under the sun only "vanity and vexation of spirit." But the lights of a vivid and joyful life also shine forth from the darkened background drawn by the preacher's pencil; and the general strain of the Hebrew literature, it must be admitted, is highly optimist. "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord." "Let the heavens rejoice and let the earth be glad." In Greek and Roman antiquity there is at times a deep vein of pessimism, especially in the Greek drama and the later Roman literature. Hesiod says: "The land and the sea are full of evils." Even Homer, with all his bright-heartedness, can say: "There is nothing whatever more wretched than man." The very voice of Buddhism seems to speak in Theognis before it was heard in the streets of Benares. "It would be best for the children of the earth not to be born. . . . next best for them when born, to pass the gates of Hades as soon as possible." The same voice is heard with equal emphasis in a well-known passage of the "Œdipus Coloneus," and no less in Æschylus and Euripides. Professor Sellar, in his admirable volume on the "Roman Poets of the Republic," points out the affinity, and yet the contrast, between Lucretius and the Greek poetical philosopher, Empedocles, of the fifth century B.C., in their despairing and saddened view of life. "The burden and mystery of the world," he says, "weighs heavily on each of them, and moulds their language to a deep monotonous solemnity of tone." But the mournful tone of the one is "the voice of the intellectual spirit baffled in its eager desire to comprehend the whole. Lucretius, on the other hand, "felt profoundly the real sorrows of the heart, and was weighed down by the ever-present consciousness of the misery and wretchedness of the world." The old pessimistic tone underlies all the light-hearted Epicurean verse of Horace, deepens as we descend the stream of Roman literature, till in Seneca it vents itself in such sayings as that death is "the best invention of nature." Even the calm-minded Marcus Aurelius invites death not to delay his coming. It is needless to turn to the East for illustrations of the pessimistic spirit. It meets us everywhere in Indian and Persian poetry.—*Edinburgh Review.*

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GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).
**Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.**
**Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.**
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.
*The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."*
THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.
OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has double the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather. Will never blister with the hottest sun.
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